heat and cold. To mention only one instance, a layer of 1 m. of stones and other hard material had to be penetrated, before reaching the real nest of *F. rubicunda*, which we examined carefully, and it was only at that depth in a sandy layer that the ants were found in greater abundance. The case was similar in nests of *F. exsectoides*, *F. dakotensis* and others.

Thus Prof. Forel's statement mentioned above has been found applicable also to this region. Besides it seems to be evident that the structure of more extensive domes is rendered useless by the extreme range of temperature varying from — 20° F. to + 110° F. (resp. + 150° F. in the sun). For the development of the offspring the heat is sufficient even without domes, and during the warmest and coldest months such a dome would be uninhabitable. The theory that the nests of ants "abound above all on hill-slopes facing the east" (l. c. p. 232) has not been confirmed by my experience. For here ant-hills abound on eastern and western slopes alike.

NOTES. GALLS. — The large number of excellent photographic plates make Connold's British vegetable galls (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1902, xii, 312 pp., 13 plates. 27 text figures) a work of considerable scientific interest. With their aid the abnormalities classified as galls, with the exception of those found on oak, that are common in Great Britain can be determined, and the identity or affinity of the British galls to those of North America especially commends the book to American students.

The text, in addition to faulty arrangement, contains many obscure and inaccurate statements.

GENERA INSECTORUM. — The scope of this work, which is due to the enterprise of Wytsman of Brussels, is shown by the first and second fascicules issued some months ago. In the first fascicule Régimbart deals with the Gyrinidae one of the most sharply defined families of the Coleoptera; he recognizes three tribes, nine genera, and 363 species. There are brief statements regarding the distribution, habitat, and characters of the family; analytical tables for the separation of the tribes and genera with more detailed characterization of the genera and lists of the species with the distribution of each. The plate, which is excellent, gives many structural details.

In the second fascicule Kieffer considers the Evaniidae, another easily distinguished family; the handling is similar to that of Régimbart though more open to criticism in some minor details; three subfamilies, nine genera, and 269 species are recognized.

Foeninae, *nom. nov.* is not tenable, Foenus Fab. (1798) being a synonym of Gasteruption Latr. (1796). Ashmead State Board of Agric., U. S. A. Catal. Ins. is not a very clear citation for Smith's List of New Jersey insects.